THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 27. FRIDAY, *June* 25, 1813. No. 1311

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the trade will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage charges only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
June 2d, 1813.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at their Office on Monday the 5th of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *C. Clk.*

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Laces, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, Sheet Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blistered and Crowly Steel, German and Wallace's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all of which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, of the Term of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, No. 85.

James Riddle vs. John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas. } Summons in partition for lots No. 279 and 280 in the borough of Pittsburgh, returnable to August term 1813.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *ss.*

The Commonwealth of Pensylvania to the Sheriff of Allegheny County, greeting.

IF James Riddle makes you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you as we before commanded you that you summon by good summoners, John Campbell and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, late of your county, yeomen and spinster, so that they be and appear before our justices at Pittsburgh, at our county court of common pleas, there to be held for the county of Allegheny, on the second Monday of August next, to show wherefore, whereas the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, and the said James Riddle together and undivided do hold two certain lots and pieces of ground, situate laying and being in the borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in Col. Wood's plan of the said Borough, numbers 279 and 280, bounded by lots number 278 and 281, and by Second and Third Streets in said county—the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas; partition thereof between them to be made according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and contrary to the form of the statute aforesaid &c. And have you then there the names of those summoners and this writ Witness the hon Samuel Roberts, Esqr. President of our said court, at Pittsburgh, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ATTEST.

E. PENTLAND, *Prothy*

A true copy—WM. WUSTHOFF, *Shr.*

(May 26) 5t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any piece of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and water.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MATTHEW WHITE, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first of August next. Those having demands against the same will exhibit them duly attested, on or before that day, at the late dwelling house of the said Matthew White, in Connequenessing township, Butler county.

ALEXANDER WHITE,
ANDREW S. WHITE,
JOHN PURVIANCE, } *Exec'rs*

Butler county, May 31st, 1813.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

In your last paper I find an answer by a Recluse to a piece of poetry signed by one A. St. C. I beg you to offer my best thanks to the Recluse for his animadversion of the sentiments expressed by A. St. C. and to accept the enclosed lines as the sentiments of your humble servant,

The Real A. St. C.

June 12, 1813.

THE WARRIOR.

Of all the plagues whence mortals can be curs'd,
The mad'ning *hero plague* is sure the worst!
Grasping at all, yet loathing what is won,
The restless tyrant, wastes from sun to sun
His wish, on ruin'd worlds a pile to raise,
His aim, (O monstrous error!) is it praise?
These the sole meeds such spoilers can assume,
A game cock's triumph—vict'ry, and a plume!
By venal treach'ry, led from sway to sway
The self-made Emp'ror of a flitting day,
Here reads his doom:—his utmost of applause,
What robbers claim, what honour never was!
Has grandeur, thus while guilty fears annoy,
Nights of repose, one hour of conscious joy,
Pale as the heaps amid the tide of gore
Who fell, unarm'd, on Jaffa's murd'rous shore,
Sits the sad, sullen tyrant! tho' elate,
Trembling, the victim of imperious state,
And when he falls, he meets a tyrant's end,
Without one virtue to secure a friend.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr. *Webster*, rose, as he said, to call the attention of the house, to a subject of considerable importance, a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it.—He then read the resolutions which will be found below. In offering these resolutions, it was not his intention, he said, to enter into any discussion or argument, or to advance any proposition whatever, on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark, by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subjects to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war.—The revocation of the orders in council of G. B. was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist. This then was the point at issue.

Mr. *Webster*, remarked on what he termed the contradictory evidence on this head, the letter of Mr. *Champagny* on one hand asserting the revocation, the speech of the *Emperor* to the free cities on the other denying it, the decisions of the French admiralty courts on one hand and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short was involved in doubt. But, on the declaration of war, and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees; a decree which, if issued, had laid dormant, mere *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced, and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the President had communicated to Congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our government and its minister in France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that, in an interview between our Minister and the French secretary for foreign affairs, which took place about the 1st of May, 1812, it was stated by the latter that the decree in question had been put into the hands of our Minister in France, and transmitted to the French Minister in the U. S. at the time at which it bore date. To shed light on this transaction, Mr. *Webster*, said it was that he moved these resolves, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declaration of the French Minister had a great bearing on the reputation of the country, on the reputation of those persons who in their official characters represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in its properlight, he presented to the consideration of the House the following resolutions:

Resolved,

That the president of the U. S. be requested to inform this house, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, "when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan."

Resolved,

That the president of the U. S. be requested to inform this house, whether Mr. Russell, late Charge des Affairs of the U. S. at the Court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late Minister of the U. S. at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th Mry, 1812, to the secretary of state—"*that the said decree of April* 28, 1811, *had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there;*" and to lay before this house any correspondence with Mr. Russell relative to that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate; and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell on that subject, which may be in possession of the Department of State.

Resolved,

That the president of the U. S. be requested to inform this house, whether the minister of France near the U. S. ever informed this government of the existing of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the house any correspondence that may have taken place with the said minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved,

That the president of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this house, any other information which may be in his possession and which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose relative to the said decree of the 28th of April 1811, and tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this goverment or to any of its representatives or agents.

Resolved,

That the president be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communicated in May, 1812, by the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the secretary of state, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this house whether the government of the U. S. hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its ministers for so long a time after its date; and, if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction, to the government of France, at such concealment.

Mr. *Grosvenor*, having required the Yeays and Nays on the question of proceeding now to consider the resolution, they were found as follows:

For consideration	132
Against it	82

The resolutions having been again read,

Mr. *Bibb* said he was persuaded that on every proper occasion the most perfect disposition would be manifested by the house to ask for any information solicited by one of its members. It was unquestionably their right, and under certain circumstances their duty, to ask for information of the executive in relation to public affairs; but under other circumstances it might be very improper.

We are therefore, said Mr. *Bibb*, in exercising this right, to judge of the effect any call is likely to produce on the public service. If it will not be prejudicial, the call ought to be indulged; but if it might do injury, it would unquestionably be proper to refuse the call.

For myself, said Mr. *Bibb*, I am unable to determine at present, from the great extent of the resolution, whether it would be proper to make the call or not. No injury certainly could result from a day's delay.

Mr. *Bibb*, therefore moved that the resolutions lie on the table, and be ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Webster*, said he had not the least objection to this course. He was willing to give the gentleman every opportunity to examine the resolutions, under the perfect conviction that he would find, that nothing was demanded which could in any way be prejudicial to the public service.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

BOSTON, JUNE 5.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

IMPORTANT.

The following able *Report* was presented to the two branches of our Legislature on Tuesdsy last, and taken up for consideration in the Senate, yesterday; the Debate continued, until the hour of adjournment, without a decision. It is a manly and independent appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the people of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

THE Committee to whom was referred the letter of the Secretary of War of the U. S. to his Excellency the Governor, bearing date at Washington, March 15th, 1813, in answer to an application, made by his excellency in compliance with a resolve of the honourable the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the Executive of the U. S. requesting such supply of muskets as might be considered the proportion to which the Commonwealth was entitled under a law of the U. S. passed in April 1808 by which law the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of providing arms for the militia of the U. S. to be transmitted to the several States in proportion to the effective militia in each state,

Respectfully Report:

That the law of the U. S. referred to by his Excellency the Governor. and entitled, "*an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States and appropriating annually* $ 200,000 *for that purpose*," provides that the arms procured in virtue of that act, *shall be transmitted* to the several states composing the Union, and the territories thereof, to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia therein, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the Legislature of each state or territory.

In the apprehension of your Committee, the terms of the law are simple, precise, and definite, admitting neither of a perversion of purpose nor latitude of construction, of the favouritism of partiality, or an indulgence of caprice.

The people of the U. S. for the better defence thereof, by an act of their constituted authorities, set aside from their revenue the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. S. and expressly directed that the arms provided in virtue of that act should be transmitted to the several states composing the Union and Territories thereof: to each State and Territory, respectively, in proportion to the number of its effective militia. Hence it became the duty of the government not to wait for the application of the several states, but on the receipt of such supply of arms, as would admit of a reasonable division, promptly to transmit the same to the respective states and territories.

Whether this has been done, conformably with the provisions of the law, or consistently with those principles of respect, equality and impartiality, which ought to regulate the conduct of the general Government towards each member of the confederacy, the history of the amount of this fund, the distribution of the arms, and the letter of the Secretary of War will determine.

The act having passed in April, 1808, it is evident that at this time one million of dollars must have accrued under it, and ought to have been appropriated towards arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States. Of this sum or the proceeds of it, on the ratio of her contributions to the revenue of the U. S. Massachusetts would be entitled to about 1 fifth part, having paid upwards of forty millions towards the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars derived by the U. S. under the operation of the Federal Government; but predicated upon the more unfavorable ratio of the law, which in this case must govern, Massachusetts, although capable of bringing into the field an effective force of one hundred and twenty thousand free white citizens, for the purpose of sustaining her rights, of checking usurpation, or of repelling invasion, would be entitled only to the number of arms procured under the act of April, 1808, in the ratio that 70,530, the number of militia agreeably to the last return to the General Government from Massachusetts, bears to 719,449, the whole return of the militia of the U. S. as communicated to Congress by the President; on the 13th of February of the present year, thus giving to Massachusetts an indisputable claim, a vested right, without the power of alienation or diversion, in any department of the General Government, to about one tenth of the said sum of one million of dollars already accumulated, or of about one tenth of the number of arms that have been procured therefrom.

And your Committee further report, that, from the returns made to Congress by the War department in December last it appears, that contracts under the law of the U. S. of April 23, 1808, have been made for 100,200 stands of arms, 24,000 stands were contracted for in Massachusetts, and 9875 stands were actually delivered by the manufacturers within the State, prior to October last, and that from these contracts, there had been received by the general government, six months since, 31640 stands of arms in addition were due, and ought to have been delivered into the public arsenals, of which about one tenth part from the moment of their receipt by the general government, became, in the opinion of your Committee, the actual property of the State of Massachusetts, and by the terms of the same law, it also became the duty of the administrators of the general goverment to have caused a proportion of them in that ratio to be transmitted or delivered to this state; that not a single musket of this number has been received, or has been intended to be transmitted, or delivered, is too apparent, from the reply of the Secretary of war to the applicatiou of his Excellency.

Of the distribution of the stands of arms which had been actually received by the government of the U. S. under the law of April, 1808, it appears from returns made to Congress by the Department of War to the month of December last, that

1000 stands had been delivered to N. Hampshire.
2500 - - - to Vermont.
1000 - - - to R. Island, to which state 250 stands had also been loaned.
1000 - - - to N. Jersey.
500 - - - to Delaware, to which state, 650 stands of arms had also been loaned.
2130 - - - to N. Carolina.
2000 - - - to S. Carolina.
1000 - - - to Georgia.
1500 - - - to Ohio, to which state 3500 stands had also been loaned.
1500 - - - to Kentucky.
1500 - - - to Tennessee.
250 - - - to Louisiana, and
216 - - - to the Territory of Illinois, and that there had been loaned to the District of Columbia, 2200:

What has become of nearly 16000 stands of arms in addition, which are acknowledged to have been received, and of 53560 stands of arms which were contracted to be delivered on or before the 7th October, 1812, and remain unaccounted for; or what number has been received since October, or under what authority the Department of War has assumed a discretion neither given, nor warranted by the law, of loaning an excess beyond the proportion to which it was entitled by the provisions of the law, to any State or Territory, or of making any loan whatever, your Committee have not the means of ascertaining; and the short duration of the present session of the Legislature will not admit of a timely reference to the only source, from which perhaps information might be obtained.

Of the causes, or pretence which induced the government of the U. States to furnish eleven states of the Union, the district of Columbia and the Territory of Illinois, with a proportion of arms, which it has seen proper to withhold from the populous, respectable, and exposed state of Massachusetts, and which had been delivered from its own manufactories—the letter of the Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary at War of the U. States, of March 15th, communicated by his Excellency, furnishes the evidence.

By that letter, his Excellency is informed, that "the President has deemed it most conducive to the general interest to supply in the first place the frontier states, and the militia who have come forward in the defence of the country, and that when the state of the public arsenals will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms agreeably to the provisions of the law."

In commenting on the reasons of the secretary at war, for the omission to transmit, or to deliver to the state of Massachusetts, the proportion of arms to which it was entitled, your committe beg leave to remark, that the state of the public arsenals in December last, as it respects the supply of arms, provided for the respective States and Territories, will be manifested by the preceeding statement from which it appears, that of the 85,200 stand of arms, which were due to the general government from the contractors in October, and of which it is acknowledged 31,640 had at that time been delivered, short of 16,100 had been distributed as late as Dec. last; but they confess they are wholly unable to comprehend, or perceive even on the alledged principles of distribution, how the withholding from the state of Massachusetts, rashly and unpreparedly plunged, in common with the rest of the union, into a disastrous war with the most powerful maratime nation the world ever witnessed;—possessing a defenceless, more extended, and more densely populated sea board than any other state in the union, intersected with ports and harbours in every direction, heretofore, by the goodness of God, the blessings of peace, and the industry of their inhabitants, the native havens of one third of the tonnage of the nation, and bordered by a long line of boundary, on the East, and on the North, by the provinces of the enemy; can be justified or palliated, by a pretence, that it has been deemed most conducive to the general interest, in the first place to supply the frontier States, and in consequence, to admit the transmission or delivery of a single musket, to a state, with a frontier of nearly a thousand miles in circuit.

The additional cause assigned by the secretary at war, for withholding the proportion of arms allotted to Massachusetts —"*that it was most conducive to the general interest, to supply in the first place, the militia who have come forward in the service of their country.*" alone remains to be considered; and your committee with reluctance approach this part of the duty assigned them; for they are confident that while the state of Massachusetts, among the most ancient and powerful of the sisters of the great family of states, who compose this confederated empire, will duly guard her own honor and self respect, and will ever be alive to the maintenance of her just rights at every hazard, that she will never compromit her dignity, nor stoop from her pride of place, to repel unmerited aspersion, if any such were intended, on the motives of the man, whom she is gratified to honor, who has evinced him self to be a wakeful watchman on the citadel, and a faithful Guardian of the constitutional rights and liberties of his fellow citizens; nor upon a militia, inferior to none in the union, and who are at once the ornament, the boast, and the security of the state which has reared and formed and which delights to cherish and respect them. And should at any time hereafter any insidious foe seek to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord between the militia of the several parts of the union, by unfounded imputations on the efficiency or patriotism of the military of Massachusetts, the Legislature will view all such attempts with horror, and reject them with disdain.

Under the influence of these convictions, the Committee forbear to dilate on this part of the letter of the Secretary at War, and limit themselves to reporting, that from the whole view of the subject which they have been enabled to take, they are of opinion, that the proportion of arms provided under the law of the U. S. of the 23d of April 1808, to which the State of Massachusetts is entitled, has been unduly withheld from her, and that in the present exposed situation of the country, it is the imperious duty of the Legislature to place that part of it under their protection in an effective state of defence, as speedily as may be practicable: and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved,

That the adjutant general of the state be directed forthwith to request of the secretary at war of the U. S. that the proportion of arms to which state of Massachusetts is entitled under the law of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the Militia, of the U. S. may be immediately transmitted to him, in his official capacity in behalf of the state; and in case it should be considered by the executive of the general government, that Massachusetts is not a frontier state, or that her militia have not come forward in the service of the country in such manner as to entitle the state to the proportion designated by the law aforesaid, of the arms that have been already received by the Department of War under its provisions; that such proportion of the money collected under the said act, as if invested in arms would of right belong to Massachusetts, should be held subject to the disposition of the treasurer of this commonwealth, in order that the state may be enabled to adopt those measures of defence which the general government neglect to provide for it.

Per Order,
JOHN WELLES.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK MADE ON SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Canadian Courant, Extra, June 2.

From the Kingston Gazette, Extra, Sunday, P. M. May 30.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, KINGSTON.

Adjutant General's Office, May 30, 1813.

His Excellency the commander of the forces considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of Col. Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made on Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 29th inst. the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, fording a passage at the point of the bayonet, thro' a thickly wooded country, affording strong positions to the enemy, but not affording a single spot of cleared ground favourable for the operations of the troops. The woods were filled with Infantry, supported by field pieces, and an incessant and heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, but did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who after taking 3 field pieces. 6 pounders, from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block houses of his enclosed forts, and induced him to set fire to his store houses.

Unfortunately light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the larger vessels of the fleet; the gun boats under the direction of Capt. Mulcaster, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing and advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemies batteries, or to have any effect on their block-house, and it being found impracticable without their assistance and co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for upwards of 3 hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition, to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company to the 100th regiment, commanded by capt Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the royal scotts, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the king's, under major Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps; the detachment of the 104th regiment under maj. Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and their example was followed by capt. Mc Pherson's company of Glingery light Infantry. The detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs, under major Harriot, behaved with a degree of spirit and steadines so as to juftify expectations of their becomeing a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by colonel Young of the King's, and major Drummond, of the 104th regiment.

Commodore Sir James Yeo, conducted the brigades to the attack, and accompanied the troops on their advance directed the co-operation of the gunboats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the reports of prisoners, a corps of 500 men arrived the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachment taken from the garrison at Kingston.

Capt. Gray acting deputy Quarter Master-General, was killed close to the enemy's block house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received from the commanding officers.

By his excellency's command.
EDWARD BAYNES.
Adjutant General.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

NEW-YORK, *June* 10.

The Schr. Bellona, of Philadelphia, has arrived at Newbedford, from Nantz. Bringing accounts from France to the 28th of April.

A passenger in the Bellona arrived in town this morning, and informs, that Bonaparte was at Magdeburg on the 20th of April, where he had fixed his head Quarters. The Emperor of Austria had agreed to furnish Bonaparte with 80,000 men, (40,000 of which cavalry) for which he was to be compensated with the Tyrol—the fort of Treiste—and the province of Silesia.

PARIS, *April* 21.

Her Majesty the Empress Regent, has held a Council of Ministers this day at St. Cloud.

April 26—News has been received from the Borders of the Rhine, that every part between that River and the Elbe and from the sea to the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia, was in movement.—The Generals had effected a junction, & were advancing with a terrible and imposing force. The troops display an uncommon degree of ardor, and the supplies of the army were better than it had yet been.

Mayence, April 17.—His serene highness the Prince of Nufchatel and of Wagram, arrived here on the 14th, and this night the emperor Napoleon, with his suit in two carriages.

By a smack down sound we learn, that seven British Sloops of war were at anchor yesterday at Gardner's Island.

LATER—half past 12.

Arrived Sloop Henry, Burrows, left New-London at 2 P. M. on Tuesday at which time 2 seventy fours and 2 frigates anchored 4 miles from the Light house and seven from N. London. Alarm guns were fired at the fort, and the militia were marching into it. On Wednesday evening, Capt. B was 35 miles this side N. London, heard very heavy firing—— and this morning, when off Crane Neck Hill heard heavy cannonading. Capt. B, was chased 7 miles by two of the enemy's boats, when coming out of N. London.

[*From the Boston Palladium June* 8.]

Information from Halifax, to May 20 received by the way of East Port, says, the Plantagenet, 74, has arrived there with 7 or 8 transports and 1500 German troops. The transports and others with additional troops, were to sail immediately for Quebec. The Plantagent was to sail for the American coast. A frigate with ten or twelve vessels of the Cork fleet was just entering Halifax harbour. The Diomede prize, from Manilla, had arrived; also the privateer Montgomery and another privateer. It was reported an India ship had been sent into Liverpool.

The transports for Quebec were to be convoyed by three frigates.

A letter of the 24th mentions that the troops had sailed for Quebec.

It has been proposed to send a flag of truce to Halifax, to ascertain the fate of the officers and crew of the Chesapeak, and the particulars of her capture. It is probable the flag will sail this day.

It is the opinion of some gentlemen who saw the late battle, that the Shannon ran on board the Chesapeak, that [illegible] having taken a position across the [illegible] of the former at a short distance, for [illegible] purpose of raking her.

The challenge from capt. Broke [illegible] capt. Lawrence had no opportunity [illegible] receiving, we understand has been [illegible] to Washington.

During the action between the Ches[illegible] peak and Shannon, a fishing boat fr[illegible] Plymouth was so nigh, that some of [illegible] shot went over her, and at 12 o'clock [illegible] same night, a boat from Plymouth was [illegible] great danger of being run down by [illegible] Chesapeak,—The Chesapeak was a[illegible] of the Shannon.

Plymouth June 6.——Capt. Bro[illegible] ter, arrived last evening, picked up [illegible] boats, supposed to belong to the Ch[illegible] peak, one of them very much injured, [illegible] ing full of shot holes, the other very s[illegible] not the least hurt. She is painted w[illegible] bottom, black waist, and green in[illegible] Found in the boat an old sword, mar[illegible] U. S. and a large shot: the boat is a[illegible] 25 feet long.

Extract of a Letter from New-Lond[illegible]
" dated Friday evening 11th *Ju[illegible]*

" Business is entirely suspended—enemy's ships at the mouth of our h[illegible] bor; our fleet six miles above. T[illegible] militia are out, and forts Griswold [illegible] Trumbull both occupied; a force is s[illegible] tioned at every point, and our streets [illegible] ed with troops

" The Governor's Head Quarters [illegible] near here, and a general spirit of pa[illegible] otism prevails."

Accounts were received at the city Washington, on Friday evening, of [illegible] enemy's squadron being at the mouth [illegible] the Patomac.

Extract of a Letter.
New Haven June 11—noon.

" Within a day or two the Brit[illegible] seem to have committed some depre[illegible] tions in the Sound. On Wednes[illegible] last a number of barges run into Saybr[illegible] took three vessels and set fire to two [illegible] three more—one of the vessels taken [illegible] a packet bound to N. York with pass[illegible] gers who were all captured. It is r[illegible] moured this day that a British fri[illegible] was seen off Stratford point last nig[illegible] pursuit of a schooner. The report is pr[illegible] bably correct. Yesterday a detachm[illegible] from the artillery company with 2 piec[illegible] were sent to Killingworth for the pro[illegible] tion of that place. Last night a gu[illegible] was detached from the militia to pa[illegible] our harbor, so that you see we are som[illegible] what alarmed."

The senate of the United States i[illegible] understood, has objected to Mr. G[illegible] tines holding the double office of co[illegible] and Secretary of the Treasury.—He pr[illegible] sumed a new appointment to the la[illegible] office will be made.—Several candida[illegible] are named by report.

NEW-YORK, *June* 14.

The United States frigate Essex, [illegible] whose safety great fears have been e[illegible] tertained, has at length been heard fro[illegible] A gentleman who arrived in town [illegible] morning from Portland, (Maine) infor[illegible] that just before he left there, a ves[illegible] came in from St. Salvador, the capt[illegible] of which informed that he left the frig[illegible] Essex, and three American privateer[illegible] in the port of St. Salvador, blocked [illegible] by a British force. Whether the Es[illegible] had been chased in, or entered the p[illegible] voluntarily for the purpose of watering [illegible] our informant could not learn, nor cou[illegible] he ascertain the names of either of th[illegible] privateers. The last accounts from t[illegible] privateer Anaconda, belonging to th[illegible] place, left her off St. Salvador, with [illegible] large amount of gold and silver on boa[illegible] that he had taken out of prizes she h[illegible] captured. The Essex has been on h[illegible] cruize upwards of nine months.

QUEBEC, *May* 18.

On Friday, set off from this garrison [illegible] for Upper Canada, 50 of the artillery—on Saturday, six companies of the 10[illegible] regiment; and yesterday the greater pa[illegible] of the 2d battalion of the 41st regiment [illegible] with the recruits from the different reg[illegible] ments above.

BOSTON, *June* 10.

Accounts from Halifax, by a gentle[illegible] man from that place, are to the 1st ins[illegible] They state the following information:—

" A fleet of transports, from Eng[illegible] with troops, had gone up to Quebec without touching at Halifax. It was supposed that about 10,000 troops had gone to Quebec, within the last fifteen days previous to his leaving Halifax. A fleet of transports was entering the harbour when he came away. The Nymph and another frigate had sailed to convoy a number of transports to Quebec. A convoy from the West-Indies, with from 1700 to 2000 troops had arrived.

" A cartel barque for Boston, with prisoners, was to sail the first fair wind. A 74 and 2 frigates were in port. The Plantagenet 74, disguised as a frigate, had sailed to cruise off New-York.

From Washington, June 2, 6 *P. M.*

" The Senate have had the subject of our new nominated foreign ministers before them to-day.

" The nomination of Mr. Russell, as minister to Sweden, is submitted to a committee consisting of Mr. King, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Anderson, with an understanding that they shall report upon the expediency of sending a minister to Sweden, and of the fitness of Mr.

Russell to fill the office, and particularly whether he did not receive from the Duke de Bassano notice of the decrees, &c.

"On the subject of the Russian embassy, resolutions have passed the Senate for information:—

"1. Whether any and what documents have been furnished by the Russian government to ours, of their disposition to mediate, &c.

"2. Whether by the appointment of Mr. Gallatin, the office of secretary of the treasury will become vacant—and if so, how is it now filled?

"As committees are appointed in the Senate by ballot of the members, you will readily see the temper of that House upon the subject."

LOSS OF THE GROWLER AND EAGLE.

From Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURGH, *June* 1.—In consequence of the British gun-boats having been over the lines and fired upon some of our small water craft, two of our armed sloops, the Growler and Eagle, started from this place on the 30th inst. under the command of Lieut. Smith, for the purpose of attacking them, should they again make their appearance. They arrived within a mile of the lines about dark the same day, and cast anchor.—Yesterday morning about day-break they discovered three British gun boats and gave them chace; but the wind being S. they unfortunately ran so far into the narrow channel that they found it difficult to return, and the Eagle, not being sufficiently strong for her weight of metal, became unmanageable and at last went down; the Growler unwilling to abandon her, continued fighting by her side, until after she went down, and then was compelled to yield to superior force.—The action lasted several hours without intermission. The enemy had by some means got information of our sloops and brought their forces up from the Isle aux Nois, and placed them on both sides the channel, which was so narrow that musket shot could reach our sloops from the shore. We had 113 men on board, including Capt. Herrick and 33 volunteers from his company stationed at Champlain —We understand the enemy had 5 gun boats in the action—they carried 24 pounders, the largest of our guns were 18's.

Since the above was in type an express has arrived from Champlain, which states on the authority of information derived from the enemy, that only one of our men was killed, but a considerable number wounded—the enemy had two killed—the Eagle sunk in shoal water, and the crew were saved.

Voice of Massachusetts.

On Tuesday the Hon. Messrs. Perkins, Blake and Holmes; Messrs. Mills, W. Sullivan, Goodwin, and Dwight, were appointed a committee to report what measures it is expedient for the legislature to adopt in relation to the unhappy war in which we are engaged—the means to induce a speedy restoration of peace; and to restore this state to the blessings of a free and unmolested commerce; and to that influence in the councils of the nation to which she is justly entitled, [*Centinel.*

June 13.

From Halifax—late. Yesterday arrived here one of the regular cartels from Halifax, with American prisoners. She sailed on the 4th June, and on the 5th, off Shelburne (about 90 miles from Halifax) fell in with the Sceptre, of 74, guns, the Loire, 38, and a man of war brig; and on passing the brig was hailed, and was informed, that they had parted the day before with the Shannon frigate, in company with her prize, the United States frigate Chesapeake, steering for Halifax, which the Shannon had taken after an engagement of two hours, and gave her a —— drubbing.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *June* 25, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in this place, dated,

ERIE, *June* 20, 1813.

"On Tuesday last the Queen Charlotte, and a large armed schr. made their appearance off this harbor——they had coasted down this side of the lake from Cleaveland, and at the mouth of Astlabula, sent a boat on shore, and took off an ox. They left $8 for the owner of it, with written directions, that if it was not enough, they would pay him the balance on their return.

It appears they were looking out for Capt. Perry, who was coming up from Buffalo with five vessels which had been fitted up at the Navy Yard below Black Rock, and it was an object for them to prevent the junction of these vessels with the ones preparing here.

Capt. Perry arrived here unmolested, on Thursday evening, the enemy had not kept a sharp look out, for that morning both squadrons were seen off the mouth of Chatauque at the same time, not more than 14 miles apart, by a boat that was about an equal distance from each. The enemy steered down the lake afterwards, and chased a boat into the mouth of Cataragus the same afternoon The boat has since arrived here; it came on after the enemy passed.

It may be thot a very fortunate escape of Capt. Perry, as the vessels he had with him were not able to contend with so superior a force, and had they been taken it might have frustrated all our operations on Lake Erie for this season. Three of them were brought over the bar yesterday, and the other two will be in today.

We have now a force here of 11 vessels, two of which will carry 20 guns each."

Gen. Harrison was at Franklinton, (O.) on the 16th inst.

A regiment of twelve months' men, recruited in Kentucky, and commanded by Col. Owings, was to march in a few days to Fort Meigs.

The report of the death of Gen. Green Clay, at Fort Meigs, is contradicted in the Kentucky papers. He is said to have recovered from his illnes.

DIED, lately, at N. Alexandria, Westmoreland county, WILLIAM REED, Esq. Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

The account published in our last Gazette of the taking of Kingston, in Upper Canada, by the Americans, is not true.

Gen. Dearborn, in a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Fort George, June 6, 1813, after giving an account of the capture of Brigadiers Chandler and Winder, says, "Colonel Clark was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with 60 prisoners of the 49th British regiment. The whole loss of the enemy is 250. They sent in a flag with a request to bury their dead. Gen. Lewis, accompanied by Brigadier General Boyd, goes on to take the command of the advanced troops."

From the Buffalo Gazette, June 15.

Capture of Gens. Winder and Chandler.

On Thursday evening last we issued an Extra Gazette, announcing this unpleasant intelligence, and now add some further particulars.

On Saturday evening the 6th inst. (says our informant) while our advanced guard consisting of Winder's brigade, and detachments of light artillery, dragoons & riflemen, were lying encamped at Stony creek, a few miles from the 40 m. creek, where the enemy lay in force, a sergeant deserted from his post to the enemy with the countersign, upon which Gen. Vincent, repaired to our encampment and passed the whole line of our centinels, made what discoveries he could, then went back to his army and returned with all his disposable force, made a vigorous and desperate charge, upon the picket and other guards, and penetrated into the heart of our camp, with but little regular opposition, and succeeded in capturing Gens. *Winder & Chandler*, Quarter Master *C. Van de Vender*, and several officers, and about 150 soldiers.

This affair happened about 2 o'clock, in the morning, and produced great confusion: but the command devolving upon Col. *Burns*, of the light dragoons, he and Lieut. Col. *Milton*, had the address to retreat a short distance in as good order as the darkness of the night would allow of. The troops were formed, and maintained their ground, and at dawn of day, they attacked the Britssh, routed and pursued them a few miles and made nearly 100 prisoners, and then returned unmolested.

Our loss in killed and dangerously wounded was between 30 and 40. The enemy lost not less than 200 in killed and badly wounded. *Our riflemen may well be termed sharp shooters.* Gen. Vincent is said to have been badly wounded, Col. Clark, of the 49th, and Maj. Glegg, late aid to Gen. Brock, are said to have died of their wounds. The enemy are reported to have been about 1500 strong, before they made the attack.

On Monday 5 British vessels passed up the lake, with a small reinforcement on board, and in their course destroyed 18 of our boats passing from fort George up the lake, with baggage and provisions for our troops.

After the appearing of the enemy's fleet, our army fell back on fort George, as the enemy might, with great facility take a force from the 40 mile creek to Newark, in their vessels and do much mischief before our troops could march to the relief of that place.

Colonel Preston has marched from fort Erie to fort George, after which, the Public buildings at the former place were burnt.

Great exertions we understand are making in Canada to embody the militia, and that no respect whatever is paid to those who have been paroled by our officers. *Ibid.*

ST. FRANCISVILLE, (W. F.) *May* 26.

Arrived in this village, yesterday morning, Col. Saml. Kemper, commander of the American volunteers in the service of the Mexican republic, the invincible hero of Labahia and St. Antonio. It is understood that he is on furlough, and intends to return to the army of the Republic as soon as he can conveniently arrange his affairs. The accounts which the col. gives of the situation of things in the new republic, are highly interesting. Taking every thing into consideration, this will undoubtedly rank among the most extraordinary expeditions ever undertaken, that of Cortez not excepted.—That a handful of men, 500 miles in the interior of such a country as Mexico, should have been able to make a stand during 6 or 8 months, and finally triumph is truly a matter of wonder. There is very little doubt but that a few thousand well appointed troops would march to any part of New Spain.

Col. Kemper has furnished the editor with the following facts, relative to the battle before St. Antonio. The battle was fought on the 31st day of March: Herrara commanded in person, Salcedo, commanded in chief; the force of the republicans was about 600, and that of the royalists, near 900; the latter left about 100 dead on the field of battle; the number of wounded and prisoners was not known when Col. Kemper left the army; the loss of the republicans was 9 killed; of whom 5 were Americans, 2 Spaniards and 2 Indians. The royalists lost all their camp equippage, 6 pieces of artillery, and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, &c. which fell into the hands of the victors. Col. Kemper has no doubt of the ultimate success of the republican cause.

A Day of Humiliation,

FASTING AND PRAYER,

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WHEN, in the righteous government of GOD, he is pleased to visit any people with the tokens of his displeasure, it is the duty of all, and especially of his church, to acknowledge his holy Providence; to humble themselves under his mighty hand; and to implore that grace which they need, both for their deliverance, and for the sanctified improvement of his dispensations.

And whereas, in the course of the past year, it has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to visit our beloved country with the calamity of war, by which many extensive districts within our bounds, have been greatly distressed and desolated; and in the progress of which the moral and spiritual interests of those districts have sustained the most evident and lamentable injury. *Whereas*, there has been, during the same period, an unusual prevalence of wasting pestilence—*Whereas*, while we have much reason to bless the GOD of all grace, for the favourable aspect of our church in general, there is ground to mourn over the spiritual decline which is too evident within the bounds of some of our presbyteries—*And whereas*, we are chargeable, both in our civil and ecclesiastical capacities, with many sins, of which it is our duty to repent before GOD.

Therefore, Resolved, That it be recommended to all the churches under our care, to observe the FIRST THURSDAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER; that we then humble ourselves before GOD; that we confess to him our many sins with penitent and obedient hearts; and that we beseech him, for CHRIST'S sake, to pardon our national and individual transgressions; to sanctify to us the judgments which he executeth; to restore the blessings of peace to our bleeding country; to inspire our civil rulers with that wisdom which is from above; to preserve and perpetuate our national union, and all our privileges, both civil and religious; and above all, to pour out upon our churches, upon all denominations of christians, and upon all descriptions of people, the influence of his holy spirit, that the religion of JESUS CHRIST, in its purity and power, may be every where revived; that the interests of order, truth and righteousness may every where abound and prevail; and that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty.

Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, previous to the day above specified, recommend the observance of a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, different from that which has been assigned, then, and in that case, it is recommended to the churches under our care to observe the day which may be appointed by the civil government of our country; otherwise to observe the day appointed by the general assembly.

Resolved, That in order to promote the observance of the day above mentioned in a suitable manner, it be, and it hereby is, recommended to the churches under our care, to abstain from all servile labour and recreations on said day.

Resolved, That certified copies of this report, be transmitted to the President of the United States—to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States—to the General Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts—to the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church now in session in this city—and to the Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

By order of the General Assembly,
ATTEST,
JACOB J. JANEWAY, *Stated Clerk.*
Philadelphia, May 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

A Saddle, Briale & Martingale were taken off a stray Horse last week, late at night. The owner by applying at this office, and paying for this notice can receive them.

June 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are required to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor.*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, & to the sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 6th of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.

All the right, title and interest in and to certain two lots or pieces of ground, marked and numbered in the general draft of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 160 and 161, situate on Front street, adjoining lots of the heirs of James Fleming, Thomas Collins, Esq. and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, in the hands of Margaret Duncan, executrix, Abraham Kirkpatrick and George Wallace, executors, at the suit of David Steel, and to be sold by me.

HENRY BAIRD, *Deputy Sheriff.*
June 23, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

Woolens, Hosiery, Cutlery, &c

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accommodating terms for Cash, or approved paper,

2 Bales Superfine Forest Cloths
2 Trunks very fine Men and Womens' Cotton and Worsted Hose
1 Bale Swansdowns and Toilenets
2 Hhds. Table and Penknife Cutlery and Hardware
6 Qr. Casks London Particular Wine
1 Real Cogniac Brandy
2 Cases Coarse and Fine Men and Womens' Shoes.

EDWARD BLACKFORD,
At the Store of R. Bowen & Co. Third Street, between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1813.

Pennsylvania Detachment.

THE Field Officers, and Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade Penn. Militia commanded by Gen. Richard Crooks, lately in the service of the United States, are requested to meet the undersigned District Paymaster at Pittsburgh, between the first and sixth days of July next, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for ascertaining and paying the arrearages that appear due to said corps.

Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade commanded by Gen. A. Tannehill, are also requested to attend at the time and place above specified, to obtain a settlement for their services.

HENRY PHILLIPS, *Captain and District Paymaster.*
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1813.

*** The Editors of the Fayette and Green Spectator, the Genius of Liberty, and the Greensourgh Gazette, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

Five Dol ars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at George Bean's mill, about 6 miles from Washington, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old this spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, a bald face, a natural trotter, shod before. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her at the aforesaid mill.

JOHN OSBORNE.
June 12, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will positively be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the first day of July next, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Bathrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.
June 10, 1813.

NOTICE.

CASH will be given to a number of *Wood Choppers, Colliers, Labourers, Masons and Carpenters—a good Blacksmith, and a good Wheelwright*, for the establishment of a Blast Furnace, who will meet with steady employment and good wages, on making early application to JOHN L. GLASER, Zelionople, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

June 15, 1813.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Negro Woman, aged about 45 years, a slave for life. She may be seen by applying to Mr. Samuel Mercer, at the jail in this place. Any person purchasing her must obligate himself to take her at least 20 miles from Pittsburgh—to such a person a great bargain will be given.

THOMAS CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, June 14, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of JOHN KELSO, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, that they must make payment in 3 months from the date hereof, as after that time no further indulgence will be given; it is hoped that those who know themselves to be indebted either by bond, note or book account, will pay attention to this notice, and thereby prevent trouble and expence —. All those who have demands against said estate are called upon to present their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscribers.

JAMES M'CORMICK, } *Adm'rs.*
GEORGE KELSO, Jr. }

Allegheny county, June 10 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*
August 6th, 1812.

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE,

CONVEYANCER,

Author of the Commercial Dictionary, Commercial and Notarial Precedents, American Traders Compendium (published in this state, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened an Office in Diamond Alley, opposite the Livery Stables, for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF REAL ESTATES.

Deeds, Bonds, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Contracts, Articles of Copartnership, Indentures of Apprenticeship, Special Powers of Attorney, &c. &c.

Will be drawn, at a moderate charge, with accuracy and dispatch.

Title Deeds examined.

N. B. Books are kept open for the registering and examination of property, gratis.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.
Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL. Patentee.
Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous compiaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblaine, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Cout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the abovf genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Onio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c. &c.
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

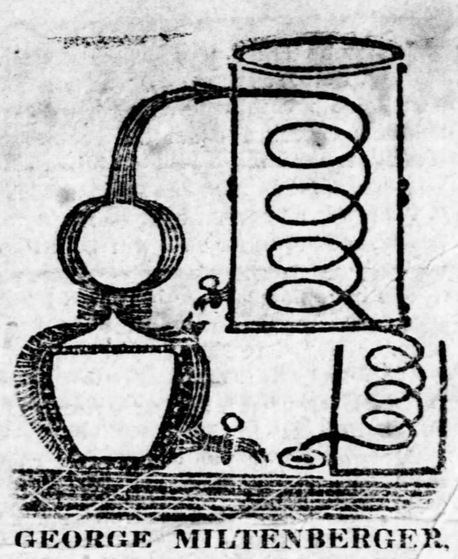
TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.
Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,
Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S
Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and ruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,
N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of
MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR. ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the hectoring elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and that the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternately thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and compietely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.